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Fourth ave. 57, Louis-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

Still, the Matthews boom is not toughened that it can be left out of doors frosty nights without being covered with a blanket.

Again the country has been told that the President has resolved upon a vigorous foreign policy. It has become nearly as venerable a prediction as that of a | question from such men as Bland, know- | General Crespo, the present President, surplus at the end of the next month.

It was not until Russia addressed the Sultan that he promptly gave permission guard boats to pass into the Black sea, which indicates that the Czar has supplanted John Bull in that quar-

For a few days the concocters of the stories of Turkish atrocities seemed to be taking an evidently much needed rest, but the new stories printed to-day indicate that these most remarkable romancers have started out afresh with re ports so overdone that they will not be

As a historic fact there can be no loubt of the correctness of ex-Secretary Foster's statement that but for the in tervention of England the Russian war of 1877 would have ended Turkish power in Europe. In this sense England is responsible for the continuance of Turkish

It was so kind of the Democratic conference to congratulate the Democratic Mayor-elect of Boston, considering that a Democratic Senate committee drew report condemning him for participation in a crooked contract for printing the patent office paper while he was Assistant Secretary of State.

The New York Times says that "with the first day of the new year South State, made over by a convention of delegates claiming, at least, to represent its people," but the Cleveland organ has no criticism for the crime of taking the right of suffrage from a hundred thou-

Speaker Reed may hope that postponing the appointment of committees until just before Congress adjourns for the holidays will afford a season to heal the hurts which he cannot avoid recelving, but he will find that it would have been quite as well to have made an end of the disagreeable responsibility at the earliest day possible

Speaker Reed is said to have "out lined his ideas concerning the policy that ought to be pursued by the present Congress," and, it is added, "his policy will be the policy of the present House. This is a reversal of the true order of things. The Speaker of a legislative body is its mouthpiece and organ. He should have no policy except that of the body over which he presides or the majority of the body. The policy of the House should be Mr. Reed's policy.

A New York paper asks if Embassador Bayard does not represent the President in Great Britain. No; he represents the United States in international matters, and has nothing whatever to do with the internal policy of the country. His offense in making free-trade speeches in England is as great as would be that of a British embassador who should make a public speech on the Irish ques tion, taking one side or the other. A British minister would be recalled for

The debts and liabilities of the Santa Fe railroad were \$140,727,549, and it was sold at auction for \$60,000,000. Thus the millions of dollars which had been paid for stock and a large part invested in bonds were wiped out. At \$60,000,000 it may become a good property. At one time the stock was a popular investment in Boston and vicinity, but when the line was extended to Chicago at great cost, and many miles of worthless branches were built in Kansas, it ceased to be property.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British emassador at Washington, has criticised the American Congress for not approoristing the \$425,000 agreed upon by him and the late Secretary Gresham as the amount due the Canadian sealers which were captured, and has ascribed to it improper motives. He has also referred by name to Senators whom he has scurrilously assailed. If an American em bassador at London had made similar attacks upon a member of Parliament this government, if it did not recall the minister at once, would have received early notice to do so. The President will not do this, but Congress might be excused if it should ask the President to request the recall of Sir Julian.

The reports of the committees appointed to investigate different branches Unless

firemen, better equipment and better in practice. On the tariff Governor water supply. These defects can all be Matthews stands for the Wilson bill remedied, but the last will probably in- rather than the Gorman tariff law. Of volve most difficulty. The present water | that illusive and intangible commodity mains in the central and business part | known as rock-ribbed Democratic prinof the city were laid when it had less than half its present population, and ment, which he will not venture to label without any regard to the future. If beyond the general phrase "Democratic they were ever capable of affording ade- principles." In another respect the Govquate protection in case of fire they have | ernor is a typical Democrat-no man long since ceased to be. Compared with ever prized a small office as highly. the present needs of the business portion of the city, they are entirely behind city. To replace them with mains of are paved, will cost much more than it would to have put in mains of proper size in the first instance, and yet the change is absolutely imperative. In fact, the reformation of the entire department is a matter of the first importance.

THE FATAL EXTREMES OF THE DE-MOCRACY.

to a vote. The really able men of the party, who mingle with the world outside of the villages in which they live, like Mr. Sheerin and Mr. Wilson, see the ing nothing and objecting to knowing anything of the science of money based upon the experience of this and other just as he howled against specie resumption in 1877 and 1878. If these editors footsteps. If they are in earnest they can control the making of the party platform in this State, for the reason that they and their followers are the majority of the Democratic party, and a majority which is always sure to be on the worse side of every public ques tion. In the cities, and here and there outside of them, the sagacious business men in the Democratic party are posed to the free coinage of silver.

While a majority of the Democrats of Indiana are probably in favor of the free coinage of silver by this country alone, the Democratic President devoted a large part of his message to portraying the evils which would flow from such a policy. Those evils have been more vividly depicted by Mr. Carlisle than they are in the ponderous sentences of Mr. Cleveland, but how many Democrats have read and studied them' Mr. Carlisle's speeches have been sen out by the hundred thousand, and the are so well put that Democrats of in telligence should be influenced by them but they are not. Probably the free coinage Democratic editor of the crossroads variety has not read them.

Nor is it the worst that the Demo crats are as far apart as the poles of the silver question, as both the policy of the President for the immediate re tirement of the greenbacks and the im mediate free coinage of silver, for which the local Democratic editor is so clamor ous, would be equally disastrous to th business interests of the country. In round numbers, \$500,000,000 of the legal tender notes of the United States ar in circulation or otherwise performing the functions of money. The sudden withdrawal of these legal-tender notes would produce a panic something like that of June, 1893, which was caused by the temporary taking from circulation of millions of dollars by timid people who checked their deposits out of banks and hid them away. As soon as the scare was over, money was plentifu enough, but if the Cleveland policy of abrupt withdrawal of the greenbacks should be adopted, the money strir would increase from month to month until something could be found to take the place of the greenbacks as money On the other hand, if the policy of those who clamor for the free coinage of silver should be adopted, a money panic would set in the day that a free coinage bill should become a law such as this generation has never seen in this coun try, for the reason that all the gold in circulation would cease to be money but would command a premium of 20 o 25 per cent., silver having become th legal-tender money of the country.

Thus it must appear that the adoption of either policy held by the Democrats of the President or the devotees of the cheaper silver dollar-is fraught with danger.

THE GOVERNOR'S BOOM.

In the launching of the presidential boom of Governor Matthews, Wednesday, by the handful of leaders who held a council, there was remarkable unanimity if not intense enthusiasm. The leaders differed violently on the silver question, but they were as one man for Governor Matthews as the man who should carry the gonfalon of the forlorn hope which the Democracy will constitute next year. The Governor has some foes in his own party-some very bitter onestemptible ones-but the two or three of ernor Matthews. What is their motive none can tell. Even the Sentinel's hostility to the Governor did not appear on

It can now be said that Governor the first in the field as a backed candimore than any other Democrat has. As for the Governor himself, it is not much to say for him that he is more popular with his party, as far as known, than is President Cleveland. On the silve question Governor Matthews's record is such as the sign of the saloon which chance," but to those going out, "The Matthews has been recently on both ably like a great many thousand of hi there is no reason to believe they are, party in Indiana-in favor of free coin-

ciples the Governor has a full assort-

If Governor Matthews desires the nomination the Journal hopes he will get it; the times, resembling in this respect but for his peace of mind he should desome other early improvements which cline the honor unless he is anxious to were made with very little foresight or put in three months of toil and tribulareference to the future growth of the | tion for which there can be no compensation in being the worst beaten Demosufficient capacity, now that the streets | cratic candidate for President since 1872. THE FRENCH-VENEZUELAN DIFFI-

> The statement that Mr. Eustis, United States embassador to France, is continuing his efforts to adjust the difficulty between France and Venezuela may cause some persons to wonder what new difficulty Venezuela has got into.

CULTY.

Her controversy with England has occu-The Democratic conference in this city | pied so much attention of late as to overon Wednesday served to emphasize the shadow other questions, but she has irreconcilable difference of the Demo- other difficulties. In fact, between a cratic leaders, great and small, on the rather unstable government at home, money question. It was developed in her boundary dispute with Great Britain the conference that a probable majority and diplomatic trouble with three or was in favor of the free and unlimited | four other European powers, Venezuela coinage of silver if the matter had come has more than her share of difficulties

The difficulty with France is not new one, and, although it has not attracted much attention as yet, it is fallacy of the coinage of unlimited quan- | liable to become acute almost any time. tities of silver bullion, worth 70 cents It dates from last March, when the an ounce, into dollars which will make | French minister at Caracas was given it worth \$1.29 an ounce as legal tender his passport owing to his attitude on money. But the Democratic village edi- the question of the claims made by certor, who moves in a narrow circle, get- tain Frenchmen for damages in the civil ting all his misinformation on the silver | war of 1892, which resulted in placing ister had joined in the publication of a document setting forth the difficulty of getting Venezuela to pay damages to foreign subjects for losses sustained in mission to sit at Caracas with power to hear and determine all such claims. The document was signed by the French, German, Spanish and Belgian ministers to Venezuela. Its publication in Europe resulted in the French and Belgian ministers receiving their passports, the German and Spanish ministers having already taken their departure. The Venezuelan representative at Paris in turn received his passports, and since then diplomatic relations between the two

countries have been suspended This is the difficulty which Embassador Eustis is trying to adjust. France may consent to resume diplomatic relations with Venezuela, but it is not likely she will waive the claim for damages by French citizens, and there is a possibility that the European governments may make common cause and unite in the enforcement of their claims.

The death of Hon. Allen G. Thurman will be generally and sincerely regretted. For many years past he has been regarded as one of the best of the surviving Democrats of the old school, and in recent years, though out of public life, he had become a picturesque figure. Judge Thurman was a man of ability, strong character and robust honesty. Although most widely known as a statesman, he was essentially a lawyer, and preferred the practice of the profession to politics. He was successful practitioner, and his record as a judge of the Supreme Court opinions were remarkable for accurate expression. His style was in keeping with his character, free from attempts at meretricious ornament and marked by simplicity and strength. His career in the United States Senate, where he served twelve years, was entirely honorable. He was all the time and part of the time chairman of the committee on the judiciary, where his knowledge of constitutional especially on questions involving legal knowledge, and was regarded even the foremost men of the Senate. His retirement was a loss to the body as his death is to the country. Such men are a credit to the American name, no matter to what party they belong.

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the city's water supply raises the question of municipal ownership of water works. The committee is decidedly in favor of such ownership. We quote from the report:

Your committee is unanimously of the pinion that the city ought to own its water works. The power exists, under the present city charter, in the city authorities to purchase the water plant, or construct one of its own. By the terms of the contract between the city and the water company. which expires in January, 1897, the city may select two persons, and the water company may select two, and the four thus selected may select a fifth, and the five persons thus selected may make an appraisement of the property, not giving any value to the fran-chise, and the city shall have the right to purchase the plant at the appraisement thus

The committee found the contract between the city and the water company glaringly defective and very unfavorable to the city, and says "the most advantageous thing about it is the short life of it, having only a little over twelve months to run." It appears the contract expires in January, 1897, and the way will then be open for the city to acquire possession of the plant and control of the whole business. The Journal is clearly of opinion that this should be done if financial conditions will permit.

Senator Cullom, in his recent speech on the Monroe doctrine, gave a definition of it which will meet with the approval of the American people. It is as follows: The United States could not consent leave open, even to the slightest possibilit of misconception, the position of the United States. It could not allow any European untry to obtain an unrighteous sovereignover any additional American would the United States ever allow by diplomatic manipulation, with or without the concurrence of any weak South American government, that any additional should, by the assumption of a become tributary boundary line,

to or part of any European sovereignty.

One of the first bills presented in the Senate was that of Senator Quay, which appropriates \$25,000 for the use of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, and Purdue University, of Lafayette, Ind., for the purpose of determining the quantity of the socalled "hammer blows" of locomotive driving wheels in use on American railroads and the effects produced thereby. The Franklin Institute is one of the oldest scienthe city needs more engine houses, more | age as a proposition but opposed to it | tific associations in the country, has done

great work in scientific research, and has been commissioned several times to do scientific work for the government. It is high praise for Purdue that, with but twenty years in the field, it is remealed by those who are interested in the elentific investigation designed to perfect the locometive as having done work in that direction of a character which will insure it a place beside the old and honored institution of Philadelphia.

In answer to the question of a reader in regard to the provisions of the State to care for incurable insane at the public expense, it can be said that such unfortunates are taken care of when there is room in the hospitals, but they are so crowded that all for whom application is made cannot be accommodated. As to the steps to take to obtain admission, a justice of the peace or township trustee should be able to give the information.

It is said the Sultan swore on the Koran not to harm Sald Pasha. He may violate that oath. The ex-Grand Vizier should have required him to swear by the great white elephant or the sacred long-handled spoon.

It may sound paradoxical, but it seems to be true that our water department is one of

the weakest points in our fire department. BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Occasionally.

Wibble-You shave yourself regularly Wabble-No; only occasionally. Manage o get about one hair out of seven.

Longfelt Want. "There'll be a big demand for the stul as soon as the public hears of it," said the hopeful inventor. "What you got now?" "Fire-proof whiskers for Sunday school

The Lesson of Life. Tis perseverance wins. The beef, that yes-Was all too tough for willing teeth to

Santa Clauses."

May yet, when brought once more to th Be conquered in its newer guise of hash.

Extenuation.

"I am informed," said the judge, severely, that you used a section of gaspipe to ompel the prosecuting witness to give you "Guess you got me dead to rights, judge," admitted Mike the Strongarm Artist. "But it wuzen't as bad as it might of been. They

wasn' no meter on the gaspipe.' STATE PRESS OPINION.

The United States proposes to have some thing to say about the destiny of the West-ern Hemisphere.—Sullivan Union. Embassador Bayard is the biggest chump the United States has sent abroad in history.—Greencastie Banner-Times.

The wild ducks will have their inning later on. Cleveland himself will be a "dead duck" one of these days .- Wabash Tribune In revising the tariff for the purpose securing necessary revenue, all revision uld be in the direction of protection

-Elkhart Review. There is great rejoicing amoug Democrats since they have discovered that Providence is on their side-that is, Providence, R. I. Rockville Republican.

The most astonishing thing about this man Grover Cleveland is his stolld indifference to the most vital questions as they The action of the Republicans in Con gress in calling to account Embassador Bay ard will receive the hearty commendation of every true American citizen.-Lafayette

The people will see to it that a Republican ccupies the presidential chair at the close of the present century. This will be beginning for the next hundred years .- Greensburg Review. There is something heroic about the fight

for a fat place, but the struggle for a lean and hungry \$900 government job is sugges tive of the scramble of a lot of Oriental beggars for backsheesh.—Terre Haute Trib-Between fishing and duck hunting Presi dent Cleveland pays little attention to the

affairs of the government. He is not working very hard at the business the people employed him to look after, and the business shows it .- Hammond Tribune. The people are tired of bonds and interest. They want to pay as they go, and the

question for this Congress to consider now is how to provide by means of a protective tariff the money wherewith to pay the government's expenses.-Crawtordsville Jour-Indiana ought to be well pleased with the

city, for that location is certainly favorable the selection of Harrison as the candidate. However, Mr. Harrison's nomina tion has been a foregone conclusion some time.-Frankfort News.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A picture by Lucas Cranach, "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," has just been discovered at Prague. The genuineness of the work has been established beyond a doubt. The Pope is not overcareful of his health He has a habit of getting up in the middle of the night, putting on a large flanne gown and sitting down at his desk to write. A new edition of the Bible has been print ed which contains pictures of negro angels and was gotten out by a shrewd Yankee at a cost of \$1.50 each, and he sells them to the Southern negroes for \$8 apiece on the installment plan, demanding \$2.50 on de-

Louise Michel was sixty-five years old las May, her birth certificate, which describes her as "the daughter of Mile. Marie Anne Michel, chambermaid," establishing that fact. She was given a good education by her mother's employer, and when forced to rely on her own resources became the schoolmistress of her native village.

Bernhardt, when interviewed in Paris a to her apporaching American tour, said that to declaim the words to the accompanimen of music. You will see that in this direction the future of the theater lies. Wagner is guiding us along that path." She will realize this dream as far as possible t

Rev. Farley Porter, a Presbyterian clergyman of Elba, N. Y., astounded some of his old-fashioned parishioners by declaring his sermon last Sunday that a house should he attached to the church, where "games billiards, cards and dancing might be dulged in." He has gone still further in the same direction by suggesting that at the meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society the game of euchre might be played occasional

ly without serious harm. Barney Barnato endures unmoved th many newspaper attacks on himself and his schemes. He says that on only one occasion have the journalists succeeded in causing him real pain. He was playing in private theatricals at a big country house. He played, as he believed, extremely well, and was immensely proud of himself in consequence. To his chagrin, the local papers did not even mention his name, much less praise him. That was gall and bitterness.

The Cincinneti Times-Star says that when Admiral Stephen B. Luce was a young lieu tenant on the old ship Constellation he was known equally for his capabilities as officer and for his roystering tendencies. His readiness to wit was also a marked quality. as is shown by the following story that a favorite in the wardrooms of the navy this day: The ship was at Newport and the lieutenant entered fully into the social leasures of that gay city. As he went aboard one evening, after an afternoon out the officer of the deck noticed that his ster was not as steady as it might be, and, in his sternest tones, said: "Mr. Luce, you're sir." Quick as a flash came the antight, sir?" The future admiral heard no more of the matter.

Mary had a little calf. And that—so went the rumors— Explained why she could never don The natty cycling bloomers.

She vowed she couldn't sleep a wink, He snored from dark till dawn; She called him "foghorn," "tromb And the band played on. Kansas City Journa

EX-SPEAKER GROW VENTILATES DEMOCRACY'S TARIFF ACT.

He Shows that It Has Caused a Deficiency of \$131,000,000 in the Revenues Since It Took Effect.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION

NO DEFICITS UNDER OLD CUSTOMS LAWS, BUT \$1,310,000,000 GAINED.

No Market Better than the Home-Congressional Funeral Junkets Condemned by Senator, Peffer.

Grow made a speech in the House to-day of almost an hour on the portion of the President's message referring to the tariff, | vides for incorporating the roads and in which he compared the old protective | branches in one general company and givtariff laws with the new customs laws. He | ing a mortgage to the government on the showed that the new law, up to Dec. 1, had produced a deficiency of \$131,000,000, hundred years with gradual increasing inwhile under protection measures, from 1880 to 1893, the revenues had exceeded the at 1 per cent. and increasing to 2 per expenditures by \$1,310,000,000. He attributed | cent. the depletion of the gold reserve to the payment of current deficiencies out of the reserve, and maintained that the greenbacks would not menace the reserve if would not be ready this week, the House adjourned over until Monday.

appoint Postmaster-general Wilson a regent | sale. Its main features have been published

general for a detailed statement of the accounts, fees, etc., of the clerks of United States courts, marshals, deputy marshals and commissioners. Mr. Lacey explaining that material was wanted as a basis for a law to make these persons salaried offi-

On motion of Mr. Cannon, of Utah, resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the total amount of land assumed by the Union and Central Pacific railroads under the grants to those

Mr. Wilson, of New York, presented a petition of the Central Congregational of Brooklyn, asking the government to furnish transportation for the relief supplies subscribed for the Armenians Mr. Turner, of Georgia, objected to print ing the petition in the Record.

Mr. Grow then addressed the House of the President's message, first having the Clerk read that portion of the message relating to the results of the tariff law now on the statute books. Mr. Grow called attention to the fact that Mr. Cleveland said nothing about the efficiency of the new customs law to produce the revenue neces sary to carry on the government. President, Mr. Grow pointed out, did give the receipts or the expenditures he last year. Yet it was a fact that deficiency for 1894 was \$69,000,000, and the first five months of the present f year \$18,000,000. The total d June 30, 1894, was \$131,000,000. The debt, under the present administration, had increased \$162,000,000. That had been the result of the new customs system which the President extolled. What of the custom preceded it and which Mr. Cleve land said, in his message, was insufficien for the purposes of revenue and which he said "impeded our entrance into the mar-kets of the world." Mr. Grow said that the McKinley law, as well as every protectio measure passed since 1860, had produce more than enough revenue to meet the nor mal expenses of the government. From 1833 when the Morrill bill was passed, to 1880 the protection customs system has produced sufficient revenue to meet the regular ex penses of the government save during the war. From 1880 to 1893, the revenues ex-ceeded expenditures by \$1,310,000,000. The last Democratic administration before the war borrowed money to pay expenses

"The present administration." Grow, "seems to have begun where Buchan-an's administration left off." (Applause and laughter on Republican side.) As to the President's charge that the McKinley customs law impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, Mr. Grow declared, amid Republican applause, that no market was etter than the American market. "It consaid he, "of seventy million people who consume more than any people the sun shines on." For no similar period had the balance of trade been so much in our favor as during the three years the Mc Kinley law was in operation. An emphatic statement by Mr. Grow that the green-backs would not be retired was received with a demonstration of approval by the Republicans. The President's complaint that the greenbacks furnished an endless chain by which the gold reserve was de-pleted was not frank, Mr. Grow said. The reenbacks would endanger the reserve as long as the revenues were not equal to the expenses and no longer. Paying the current was the road to national bankruptcy. Mr Grow referred to the elections last fall as condemnation of the new tariff law and warned the President "when he had leisure to attend to public affairs," not to disre gard the new command of the people. The House then, at 1:35, adjourned until Monday

PEFFER ATTACKS AN EVIL.

The Senator Wants Reform in Congressional Funeral Junkets.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- The proceedings f the Senate to-day were more varied than interesting. They covered the entire range of legislation, from the introduction of petitions, bills and resolutions to the passage of bills and included two formal addresses. A bill extending the Chicago por of entry so as to cover the State of Illinois received the final indorsement of the Sen ate. Having already passed the House the bill probably will be the first bill of the Fifty-fourth Congress to become a law. Almost an hour of the session was devoted to listening to a speech by Senator Peffer, in advocacy of his bill curtailing the expenses incurred in congressional funerals and providing that a sergeant-at-arms shall take the place of the committee now sen out by the two houses as escorts to their homes of the remains of the decease

The proceedings of the Senate began with the presentation of the usual petitions for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

Messrs. Cameron and Harris both offered motions for the adjournment of the Senate until Monday, when it should adjourn to day, and the Vice President created a ripple of laughter by putting both motions at once. They were adopted. Mr. Stewart introduced a resolution structing the committee on finance to quire into the rates of exchange between gold standard and silver standard countries and their effect on agricultural and manufacturing interests and gave notice of

Mr. White presented an amendment

the Senate rules requiring that all debate in the Senate shall be relevant to the sub-

ject before the Senate. On motion of Mr. Hansbrough, a resolu-tion was passed calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for information as to whether he had expended all or any part of the last appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds. Secretary Morton has refused to spend this money Mr. Call then addressed the Senate or is resolution, declaring it to be the du of the civilized powers to suppress the cruelties alleged to be perpetrated upon the Armenian subjects of Turkey by the Turkish authorities. Mr. Call said that while it was the accepted policy of government to avoid participation in for-eign complications, he did not understand it to mean that we should not interfer to prevent such crueities and barbarism as the United States should at least expre the United States should at encouragement to the civilized powers in encouragement they are making to suppress Mr. Peffer then spoke

tion had first been called to this question by charges made in the newspapers and, after investigating the matter, he had concluded that the system now pursued had come to be seriously abused. He instanced in which he had participated, and said that while the cost of that funeral had amounted to over \$3,000, the average value of an American farm, he had learned that the amount fell below the average. Mr. Peffer declared that the expenditures on account of funeral expenses were continually growing until the average cost had increased to \$4.542. The last thirteen burials of the seventy-three which had oc-curred from the Senate had cost more than all the other sixty. Of the 107 Senators who had died while in service, the expenses were greatest in the case of the late Senator George H. Hearst, of Callfornia, whose funeral cost the government \$21,322. He objected to regarding the treasury as a subject of common plunder for those who choose to prey upon it and said the best way to get rid of the odium of such a custom was to stop it. He asked in conclusion that the bill be made the un-finished business of the Senate. The Senate then went into executive session and, at 2 p. m., adjourned till Monday.

NEW LEGISLATION.

Some of the Bills Introduced in the House and Senate Yesterday. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- Senator Frye today reintroduced his bill for the settlement of the Pacific railroad indebtedness. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. - Ex-Speaker | This bill is based on an investigation made six years ago by the committee of which Senator Frye was chairman. It prowhole property with bonds running one terest, beginning for the first ten years

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, also introduced a bill for the same purpose as Mr. Frye's. It provides for the sale of the government interest in both the Union and there was sufficient revenue. It being ap- | Central Pacific roads on July 1, 1896, to parent that Secretary Carlisle's report the highest bidder, but there shall be no sale unless the bids shall be at least 50 per cent, of the government interests. The When the House convened Mr. Adams, of | bill is very long and devoted mainly to Pennsylvania, objected to a resolution to the details of the transfer and manner of

On motion of Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, a resolution was passed calling on the Attorneyseneral for a detailed statement of the con-Senator Dubois introduced a bill giving the States of Colorado, California, O Washington, Montana, Idaho, N Wyoming and South Dakota 25 per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of mineral

land for the support of State schools.

Among the bills introduced in the House were the following: By Mr. Cummings-Imposing a fine of not less than \$100 for the first and \$50 for succeeding performances of unauthorized copydramatic or operatic and if the act was willful and for profit, imprisonment for not less than a year and making an injunction issued by any United States Circuit Court servable any-

By Mr. McCall, of Tennessee-To amend the pension law so as to remove the abilities of persons conscripted into Confederate services and who therein to escape military prisons. By Mr. Poole, of New York-To restore the duty on salt and increase the duty By Mr. Sherman, of New York-For th three battalion organization of the infantry nended by Secretary Lamont and

By Mr. Land-For a naval training station on Yerba Buena Island, in San Fran cisco harbor, \$100,000. By Mr. Hilborn-For a gun factory at Benicia, Cal., \$1,000,000; public buildings at Oakiand, \$500,000; Alameda, \$200,000. By Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania-To re-

store the McKinley rates on importations and manufactures of wool. Representative Cummings presented a pe tition numerously signed by representatives of American manufactures, export commis-sion houses and corporations of New York city whose business interests are closely allied with the development of international mmerce, urging that immediate action taken on the invitation from the French government to our country to take part in the international exposition at Paris in

AFRO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Lynching of Negroes in South De nounced by Prominent Colored Men.

DETROIT, Dec. 12 .- The national conference of Afro-Americans, called for the purpose of discussing matters relating to the welfare of the race, began in the Second Baptist Church this morning. About fifty delegates put in an appearance, but the scarcity of prominent colored leaders was very noticeable. Circuit Court Commissioner D. Augustus Straker delivered the address of welcome. The speaker said that political affiliation with any party. He said that the lynchings in the South were blots on the civilization of this country, and that, though the Constitution grants the colore man full citizenship, he only enjoys the husk of it. He asked the conference to denounce assaults made on women by any person and in any land, but insisted that they ask for fair play for their brothers who were being jerked into eternity without a trial. He cautioned the members that they met together in a spirit of peace, and begged them not to pass useless resolutions which would be forgotten before the ink

Woods, of Peoria, Ill, responded, and said that the colored people were not being fairly dealt with. In his opinion the colored race problem was not a distinct one by itself, but an American proble which was to be considered John G. Jones, of Chicago, said that the race had reached a crisis when every col-ored man must utter his appeal, and that

the war would never be over until every man, black and white, could cast his vote according to the dictates of his conscience and have it honestly counted. Hon. Richard T. Greener was made temporary chairmar. The committee on officers reported that the following had been seted: President, D. Augustus Straker, Detroit; vice president, Hon. Richard T. Greener, New York; secretary, Rev. J. M. Henderson, Detroit; treasurer, Rev. J. S. Woods, Pecria, Ill.

At the evening session John Brown was eulog'zed by several speakers, chief whom was the Rev. J. M. Townsend, Chicago. The sessions will be conting Friday and Saturday.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Topics Discussed by the United Society-Father Clark Going Abroad.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.-The doctors of

divinity who make up the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor were late this morning, and it was nearly noon before they tackled a single item of business. After devotional exercises lasting an hour and a half, Rev. H. B. Grose, of Worcester, Mass., was chosen vice president to act in the absence of President Clark. Rev. Mr. Grose has been a trustee of the Endeavor Society since its formation, and, next to "Father" Clark, is doubtless one of the best known in the work. Dr. Clark expects to go abroad after the Washington convention next year, and may go to Australia to help in the forward movemen of the Endeavorers. The matter of conferring with the Epworth League committee in Chicago next Saturday was taken up and a committee was appointed to represent the Christian Endeavor Society. It was made up of President F. A. Clarke, of Boston; Rev. R. E. Dill, of San Francisco, and Prof. W. W. Andrews, of Sackville, N. B. The result of the conference of these committees can be nothing more than a recom nendation, since any union of the Epworth League would have to be sanctioned by the General Conference of the Methodist which does not meet until the Methodists will take kindly to the idea of union. If the sentiment among the Methodist clergy is the same throughout the country as it is in Detroit there will certainly be no union. To a man they oppose the idea. The most of the Detroit pastors were interviewed on the subject vesterday. and no one assents to the idea of union A grand rally was held at five of th largest churches in the city to-night, the trustees doing the talking, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Western Theological Seminary PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—The board of irectors of the Western Theological Semnary met to-day and heard the revious meeting to formulate a plan of action for the board in the matter of sem-lary control. The report, which was adopted was in substance, that while the

General Assembly already had such contro to conforming to the wishes of the Gen-eral Assembly committee, provided the charter could be changed without imperiling the property. The board of trustees was requested to obtain legal advice in

AFFAIRS IN HAWAIL.

Scheme to Divert Trade from San Francisco to Senttle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12 .- The City of Pekin arrived to-night from Yokohama and Hawaii bringing the following advices from Honolulu, under date of Dec. 6:

The merchants of Seattle, Wash., have made an offer to the Hawaiian planters. They are willing to furnish a site for a sugar refinery, remit state and county taxes for a term of ten years and offer other ' inducements. The idea is to ship raw sugar . to Seattle and refine it there, the vessels returning with merchandise or freight. If the offer is accepted it will be a severe blow to San Francisco, which now virtually controls the Hawaiian trade. No definite news has been received from J. B. Atherton, C. M. Cook and H. P. Bald-

win, the committee sent by the Hawaiian planters to make a new agreement with the Sugar Trust. According to the present contract the Trust buys the entire sugar crop of the Hawaiian islands at the price prevailing in New York, with certain com-missions added. Unless the planters gain their point an acceptance of Seattle's offer is within the range of possibilities.

Minister Willis has informed this government that the United States will not take action on a claim of \$50,000 damages made by one Frank Godfrey to the American Secretary of State. Godfrey's communication for damages contained two complaints, one being that he was detained at the cholera hospital twenty-four hours longer than the period generally observed. The second was that in September last he was assaulted by masked men and tarred and feathered by them. Affidavits sustained the second charge. The Hawaiian government was informed by Minister Willis that the first charge by

Godfrey was sent to Wasnington, having been dropped here. So far as the second charge is concerned, the American government made reply that it was a matter solely for the local courts to act on, and that the complaint would not be given recognition at Washington. No mention recognition at Washington. was made of citizenship, but it is believe

"COPS" ON WHEELS.

First Squad of New York's "Finest" Bicycle Corps Begins Work.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 .- To-night the first squad of policemen mounted on bicycles in this ofty went on duty. Hereafter four mounted patrolmen will be constantly patrolling Eighth avenue and the boulevard. The bicycle corps will do duty just the same as any other policemen, except that they will also regulate the traffic of vehicles and prevent fast or reckless driving. Thep will pay particular attention to "scorchers." When arrest is made by one of the bicycle men, he will leave his wheel in the care of some accommodating store-keeper until he has disposed of his pris-oner. The bicyclists will not be under the which they will be doing duty will have equal authority over them, and see to it that they do their duty. When an arrest is made they are to take the prisoner to the nearest station house.

CATHOLICS WARNED.

Bishop Bonacum Says They Must Hold Aloof from Murphy and Fitzgerald.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12.-What appears to be the closing chapter in the long-fought contest between Bishop Bonacum and Fathers Fitzgerald and Murphy, pastors of the South Auburn and Tecumseh missions circulated in Nebraska to-day. It is from Mgr. Satolli, deciding in favor of Bona-cum. The following is from Bishop Bona-cum to a priest at Tecumseh, based on the "This notice having been brought to their attention, if any Ca shall hereafter knowingly and wilfully hold communion in things spiritual with Murphy and Fitzgerald, they will be excommunicated, and when dead shall be deprived of Christian burial. I reserve absolution from this censure to myself." Fathers Murphy and Fitzgerald refused to vacate their resi-

AHLWARDT HISSED.

Less than 200 People Listened to the

German Jew Baiter. NEW YORK, Dec. 12 .- Herman Ahlwardt, his first appearance at Cooper Union tonight. An admission fee of 50 cents was charged and this served to turn many people away who went to the hall curiosity. Less than two hundred heard the lecture. Many of those were not in sympathy with the speaker and frequently interrupted him with hisses and groans. Ahlwardt argued that while the lews produced nothing they managed to live well on the labors of others and were in consequence a burden to the rest of

with denunciations of the Jews. Altgeld Answers a Rebuke. CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Governor Akgeld has made a formal answer to the open letter of rebuke addressed to him by W. A. Giles, of the Civic Federation, relative to the pardon of McNulty and Chapman, the Democratic intimidators at the last election. He says, as the ground for his act of clem-ency, that the trial of the men was not a public prosecution, but a partisan prose-cution, in which the courts were prostituted for the furtherence of party interests. Incidentally he makes a thrust at the Civic Federation. It is the corrupt rich, he says who are responsible for rottenness in public life, and he charges substantially that the Federation is not without taint, since some of its members are stockholders in corporations which spent money to corrupt of-ficials and secure or defeat legislation for

personal ends. Receiver Enjoined.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 .- Justice Gaynor, in Brooklyn, to-day granted an inju straining the receivers' sale of the Island Traction Company's stock, which was to have taken place at the Real Estate Exchange in this city to-day. The a tion for the injunction was made by Flynn, president of the Nassau Railro Company, a rival corporation, and stock-holder in the Long Island Traction Company. His allegation was that the courts of West Virginia, under whose jurisdiction the Long Island company was incorporated, had no right to interfere with property held by citizens of New York State. The injunction was made returnable on Friday.

Specie Exports from Pacific Ports. NEW YORK, Dec. 12.-The United States Preasury Department has prepared the following statement of specie exports from Pacific coast ports in November, as compared with the same period in 1894: Silver bars, \$738,548, a decrease of \$231,052; Mexican dollars, \$1,455,586, an increase of \$1,001,441; South American dollars, \$3,000, a decrea of \$16,405; silver coins, \$29,500, an increase \$10,973; gold, \$491,002, a decrease of \$263,7 In eleven months the silver shipments from the Pacific coast to Hong Kong and othe Chinese and Japanese markets have been over \$15,500,000, against \$12,600,000 last year. This accounts for the small shipments of silver from London to the Eastern markets.

A Minnesota Law Upheld. ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 12.-The Suprem case of the State against Boiler Inspe Sutton. The case was to determine the resign and take a public position during the two years for which he was elected. It was alleged that this was in contravention the State Constitution. The Supreme Cour holds this view, and the decision is agains Sutton. It is a far-reaching decision, and one which will have a bearing on many occupants of public office who were memoccupants of public

bers of the late Legislature.

Objects to Wilson's Fraud Order. CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.-In the United States Court the Interstate Savings, Loan and Trust Company sued Postmaster Brow to enjoin him from marking mail addresse der instructions of the Postmaster government claims that this particular one by reason of its system of paying bonds is